THE ODD STORY OF AN AMERICAN KING

Was Actually a Sovereign Inside Yankee Boundary Lines.

THE AUTOCRAT OF BEAVER ISLAND

James Jesse Strang Received the Mantle of Joseph Smith and Ruled His Little Mormon Colony with a High Hand for a Time, but the Tragic End.

M. L. Rayne, in Times-Herald.

Recent word from Lamoni, Iowa, announces the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Strang, the second of the four polygamous wives of James Jesse Strang, who forty years ago became the selfelecad successor of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, and King of Beaver Island, Mich. In that state King Strang is a name to conjure with. Men are living who remember the clever dipoinatic young lawyer, who with a bright future before him gave up his promised career in the halls of legislation to espouse an unpopular religious movement upon which a blight of doubt and dishonor rested. Strang's energy and hardihood in overcoming difficulties in his study of a profession attracted the attention of the Mormon leader, who sent for him and invited him to visit Nauvoo. He went, and at in the Cemetery of the Saints, at Spring once fell under the influence of the Prairie. American Mohammed and yielded to

his baneful charm. On Feb. 25, 1844, Strang was baptized into the Mormon fold, and on the third day of the following March was ordained as an elder. He was a fervid speaker, filled with enthusiasm and at once became an earnest and trustally of the Mormon leader, for the new religion, and there attempted to "plant a state for Zion; by a mob at Carthage, Ill., where they had already surrendered to the gov-

There is little doubt that Strang graph letter purporting to come from him, her own and only king Joseph Smith, in which God commanded him to make known the decree that he was chosen as Smith's successor The new stronghold was foretold in Six Thousand Miles of Railroad Now this vision "to be established on White river in the lands of Racine and Walworth. And I will have a house built to me there of stone, and there will I show myself to my people by many mighty works, and the name of the city shall be called Vorce, which is, being interpreted, Garden of Peace and Rest, and there will they wax fat and pleasant in the presence of their ene-

CROWNED A KING.

The City of Vorce was founded by Strang at Spring Prairie, Wis., where many credulous people became his followers and assisted him in establishing the new stronghold of Mormonism. There he lived the inspired life of a seer and pretended to have a vision, of some records engraved on brass and stone which were laws delivered to the ancient Israelites, and which he pretended to discover in an old embankment.

As Vorce grew larger and flourished its founder looked out for more worlds to conquer. He saw Beaver Island and at once decided upon its settlement. It as a wild remartic group of three nestled in the northwestern shoulder of the lower peninsula of Michigan. He moved there in the ling to the state. winter of '47 with half a dozen Mormon families and established a colony. Unpopular as the new religion was with the masses, there were converts flocking to Beaver Island by hundreds, and | long. from St. Petersburg to Tsarskoein the face of fierce gentile resistance. Selo, and in 1840 this was the only line raised their standard for the new in the empire. At that time the Unit-

the Mermon population was named roads had increased to 500 miles, and "The City of James," after their leader, in 1860 it was still less than 1,000. The James Strang, but it was soon chang- railroad mileage of the United States ed to St. James and was organized into in the same year was 30,600 miles. In a kingdom, with Strang as king. This 1870 the mileage of Russian railroads restless, energetic apostle, seer, discov- was 7,600 miles; in 1880 it was 14,000; erer, revelator and organizer was cap- in 1890 it was 19,500. It has since instituted a system of tithing, the fund stated, it is expected that before 1900 created being applied to the use of there will be 32,000 miles of railroad in poor members to pay general expenses. Russia, though, of course, these figures HAD FIVE WIVES.

Strang published a newspaper called the Northern Islander, which was fill-ed with vigorous editorials and bright literary matter. He owned his press and his paper was issued weekly for some years and then turned into a daily. It advocated prohibition, which was one of the vital principles of his administration, which, aside from its observance of the dectrines of polygamy, was moral and progressive. King Strang had five wives, one being

his gentile wife, who, while she never 4 year as they did tons of freight, joined the community, but lived apart, retained her legal position as his wife. By his own laws Strang could have since 1850 the proportion of areight four wives, but his followers were only partied has been materially larger permitted to have three. The Mormon women wore bloomers and gave duilful allegiance to the husbands to whom inga are from freight, and this is the they were "sealed." The men were chief item of brofit in operation on all mostly rough and ignorant, greatly in- the lines. The Russians are beginning ferior to Strang himself, but they fol- to utilize their railroad facilities for lowed their leader and were complete- the transportation of freight to a ly under his control. Strang had the fascinating power of

the religious fanatic, was fervid and managers of the various lines have impassioned in oratory and full of a strong personal magnetism. His authority over his uneducated prosclytes

was absolute. Border feuds existed from the beginning between the native islanders -a rough, half-Indian element-and the Mormons, but finally the Mormons drove the gentiles out, and they swore , From the Philadelphia Times. revenge. Whenever the two factions met the result was open warfare, not destroyed all the boyish instincts

Mormon leader and accused him of many evil deeds of which they had no knowedge. Strang openly defied the settlers and they turned their attention to undermining him.

A KING IN CUSTODY.

A rumor of this limited monarchy and of a long train of evils resultant therefrom reached the ears of government officials, and without warning the war steamer Michigan steamed into the harbor of Beaver Island, with orders to investigate the doings of the Mormon colony. King Strang was arrested and taken to Detroit, where he conducted his own case, to the delight of judges and lawyers, and was so cloquent and convincing that he was ac-Stars Were Against Him--tlis quitted. In a most dramatic speech be declared that he was being persecuted for religion's sake.

In his conduct of island affairs he had been assisted by a Dr. H. D. Mc-Cumoch, of Baltimore, a man of education and position. It was to this man King Strang owed his downfall. He attreed up dissensions, which grew to bitter hatred, and potted against the Mormon leader with his own people. He found men who were ready for any nefarious scheme by which Strang could be dethroned, not excepting mur-

When the steamer Michigan made a friendly call at Beaver Island and dropped anchor in the harbor on June 16, 1856, King Strang went to visit her officers, when he was shot and fatally wounded by assassins in ambush near. He was taken to Vorce, where his faithful first wife tenderly nursed him, but he died on the 9th of the following July. He sleeps in an unmarked grave

Immediately after his assassination followers were driven from the island and compelled to disorganize. Their houses were ransacked and either burned or given over to the use of his enemies. Strang's valuable library was burned and his home laid waste. well informed on many subjects, and The despoiler then took possession of the fallen "City of James."

In spite of his unpairlatic and foolwent to Wisconsin as a promising field | ish enthusiasm to a false philosophy, the man made many friends, who believed him a sincere and devout leader but before he had time to arrange in a cause which he believed to be matters the two Smiths were killed just. His murder provoked a sympathy for him which he perhaps did not deserve, and the halo of glory which surrounded him blinded many eyes to his "Michigan, my Michigan," faults. himself was the author of an auto- holds only a gentle resentment against

RAILROADS IN RUSSIA.

Being Built in the Czar's Dominions. The state of Illimia has 19,699 miles Christian.

of railroad, Iowa 8,500, and Michigan 7,500. The three states-Hinois, with a land area of 56,000 square miles; lows, with a land area of 55,000 squarniles, and Michigan, with a land area of 57,000-have collectively 28,260 miles of railroad, or more than the empire of Russia had, according to the last official reports, which showed that at the beginning of the pres nt year the total length of railways open for traffic in Russia was 25.975 miles, of which 15.200 miles belonged to the state, exgsive of 254 miles of the Trans-Casion rallroad, which is in the hands of the minister of war. The area of Russla in Europe is 2,100,000 square miles, and of Russia in Asia, 6,400,000 square miles, a total of 8,500,000 square illes. This deficiency of communication, however, is being, if not rapidly, at least steadily, overcome, and it computed that there are now 6,000 miles of roads in course of construction, and it is estimated that by the thing like 32,000 miles of rallroad in the Russian empire, two-thirds belong-The growth of the railroad system in

Russia, modestly begun in 1837, has been very rapid since 1890. The first road constructed was sixteen mil s ed States had in operation 2,800 miles The village founded on the island by In 1850 the mileage of Russian railof great movements, and he in- creased with such rapidity that, as compare poorly with the totals in the United States, where there are now 180,000 miles of railroads. One difficulty from which the railroads of Rus-Fla have heretofore suffered a verely has been the lack of freight business. In other words, the Russian railroads have been run chiefly for passenger traffic, the profits of which are relatively small and the expenses of which are inordinately large. Un to twentyfive years ago the railroads of Russia carried twice as many passengers in though gradually the disparity by tween the two has been lessened, and than heretofore. In the United States about 70 per cent, of the railroad earngreater extent than was formerly the case with them, and as a r suit of this, found it profitable to extend them .-The Sun.

THE CZAR'S CURIOSITY.

He Destroyed His Paughter's Doll to See How the Mechanism Worked.

inherited by lard is but one of the un-

desirable characteristics of the hog that

the best lard makers can't overcome.

Lard at its best is unwholesome, impure; at its worst-!!!!

COTTOLENE is always pure, delicious, wholesome.

Food fried or shortened with Cottolene can

be eaten by children and dyspeptics with the

The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound tins, with our trade marks—"Cottolene" and sterr's head in cotton-plant arrests—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Montreal

utmost enjoyment and no fear of danger.

The heavy burden of autocracy has They stirred up enmity against the in Nichelas II's disposition, as the fol-

Sunday School Lesson for November 14.

PAUL'S MINISTRY IN ROME.

Acts XXVIII, 17-31.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—In our time many ministers of Christ visit the city of Rome for pleasure and instruction. Frequently their expenses are paid by affectionate congregations. Wandering along the streets, gazing upon its arches, umns, palaces and cathedrals; resting in the parks or examining the works of art in numerous galleries—they de-rive constant delight and profit. But the great apostic to the Gentiles, peerless in intellect and devotion, went to Rome a prisoner. Although treated with more prisoner. Although treated with more than ordinary consideration through the influence of Julius, who had brought him from Caesarea. (Acts xxvii, 3.) a soldler kept him (verse 16), in chains and limited his freedom. Wherever he went he was accompanied by one who had authority and at any time might control him, what will be do-what can be do, under such forbidding conditions?

ASSEMBLED.-The sterling worth and Asse. Action 1. The sterning worth and burning weat of Paul are soon displayed. He does not spend time in sight-seeing. At the end of three days, a short time indeed for rest and for the adjustment of his apartments, he enters upon his work, seemingly indifferent to the splender of the capacity with dor of the capital of the Caesars. With his old love for his countrymen, (Rom. iv. 3.) he called the chief resident of the Jews to meet him (verse 17). Probably he expected their sympathy and co-ope-ration, for they who had wandered into distant parts of the empire, being less under the control of the hierarchy, were more liberal than those at Jerusalem. When they were assembled he delivered a brief but highly respectful address, be-ginning after the manner common with the rabbi in public assemblies, saying: "Men and brethren." Acts xxii, 1.)

EXPLAINED.--In his address Paul explained why he was in chains, and en-deavored to convince his hearers of his innocence. He was delivered to the Ronan officials at Jerusalem by his own cople, although he had committed no fense (verse 17), an assertion which had made before at Lysias. (Acts xxiv.

her gauze dress.

The baby grand duchess was delight-

ody rushed to see what it was,

at the dolls, which he had partly un-

their bosoms; while the dolls were

never stop. The empres, unable to re-

strain her temper, snatched up the car-

and, after having crushed her hus-

band with a withering eye, she said

to a gentleman near her, "Please, send

this away; it is too bad, indeed. The

emperor spoils everything he touches."

But Nicholas looked so penitent, and

the mishap was so funny, that she

CHARMED BY A RATTLENAKE.

Sank Into Unconsciousness While the

Serpent Was Coiled on His Breast.

Professor Charles Rice, the botanist,

had a thrilling experience with a mon-

ster rattlesnake one day last week.

and it was only his coolness and pres-

ence of mind that saved him from

death. Professor Rice and Dr. Tynan.

the bugologist, were up in the higher

altitudes of the Sierras in search of

Friday evening of last week the pro-

bugs, retired to their tent, rolled themselves up in their blankets, and were

soon in dreamland. Just as daylight was breaking the professor was awak-

ened from his slumbers by feeling a soft and clammy substance crawling

over his face and down onto his chest. and on raising his head a little to his

horror he discovered it was a monster

rattlesnake. The reptile had coiled it-

self, with it head raised about a foot,

and ready at the least movement

Cold drops of perspiration cozed

from every pore of the professor's

body, while his muscles became as

rigid as bars of iron, and his eyes be-

came fixed with a stony glare as he

gazed at the head of the monster,

which was about six or seven inches

from his face and swinging from one

side to the other with the regularity of a clock pendulum. The suspense

was becoming unbearable, but still he

knew that the least move that he

made meant death in the most horri-

this terrible position he does not know,

could not help laughing.

From the Calaveras Chronicle,

side of the mountain.

made to strike.

ities in Judea concerning the apostle, a him concerning Christianity, regarded as possible that they were ignorant of the little congregation of believers to whom Paul had addressed his letter, (Rom. i. 7.) who might be easily lost in a great city of two millions. This reply of the chief man was evidently intended to give them time to consider what was the best course to be pursued.

ish residents in Rome numbered 60,000, at the time of Paul's visit, that they had seven synapogues, and that many learned men were among them as teachers. At a time appointed the chief men-were assembled at Paul's own lodgings to hear his exposition of the religion and the claims of Christ (verse 23). He occupied an entire day showing out of the law of Moses and out of the writings of the prophets, the very Scriptures which these men held to be sacred, that Jesus was the Messiah. It was the same meth-od which our Lord employed (Luke xxiv. 37.) with his disciples, which Paul fol-lowed on other occasions. (Acts xvii. 3.) argument and the fact that some be-lieved (verse 3D, although evidently the greater part rejected the testimony and clung to their ancient faith. This might have been expected. It is no easy mat-ter for a man to abandon religious views from childhood.

EXPOUNDED.-It is said that the Jew-

REPROVED.—There is a limit to a minister's obligation. He is not required to labor among a people who will not receive his message. Jesus instructed his 31.) But because the Jews opposed the disciples on this point. (Matt. x. 14.) Hay-release (verse 19), and proposed to take ing devoted a day to Jewish officials, him back to Jerusalem for trial, (Acts seeking to convert them to Christianity. NXV. 2.) he had appealed to Caesar's courf, and so escaped from his enemies. That straightforward story did not, however, disclose the whole truth, and Paul severe reproof (verses 25, 26, 27), applying would keep nothing back. He informed to them a passage from Isalah, once his hearers plainly concerning the cause of his arrest (verse 29). "For the hope of Israel." he said he was bound. The capression had but one meaning, the Messianic hope fulfilled in Jesus. (Acts xxvi., 6, 7.) a bold aunouncement that he was a Christian of the consequence of the grossness of their hearts. Here is the same old complaint, and restrict that the proposed special consequence of the grossness of their hearts. Here is the same old complaint, and the consequence of the grossness of their hearts. Here is the same old complaint, and the consequence of the grossness of their hearts.

lowing anecdote, heard at a dinner but it seemed ages, when suddenly he Themiscyra, in Pontus, by Luculius in party given in honor of a gentleman | felt his muscles relax, his vision grow of M. Faure's escort in his late jour- dim, everything around him became ney, proves. The president, after hav- dark, and in a few seconds he was obsearched all the best Parisian livious to everything around him. The shops to find some toys worthy of the doctor was quietly sleeping a few feet two little grand duchesses' acceptance, away, unconscious of the terrible danand having bought the everlasting ger of his companion. When he awoke golden rattle for Miss Tatiana, was in the sun was brightly streaming into despair for something out of the com- the tent, and as he rolled over in his mon to give to Miss Olga. He at last | blankets toward his companion his chose two wonderful dolls, one got up blood seemed to chill in his veins at as an elegant lady, the other as an the sight presented to his view. His over-dresed little girl; and, after much | companion was stretched difficulty, a most complicated piece of length upon the ground, with his eyes machinery was inserted, thanks to closed and his face as white as a piece which, when wound up, the lady and of marble, while coiled upon his breast her daughter begin a ludicrous bit of was a huge rattlesnake, apparently conversation, which finishes by the asleep,

girl crying because she is not allowed to ride a donkey on account of standing near by, and, cocking both barrels, raised it to his shoulder and was about to fire, when he realized ed, but not more so than her father, that if he did he would probably injure who, it appears, spent an hour on the his companion. Just at this moment floor with the child, listening to the Fis companion moved a little, when squeaky dialogue between the dolls, the snake gave a rattle and again But the time came when the princess raised his head. The doctor, seeing his had to go to bed, which she did very chance, fired, and at the report of the reluctantly. As for the emperor, he gun his companion gave a yell and remained an instant in the boudoir jumped to his feet, throwing the repafter her departure with the two clever tile some three or four feet away from artificial ladies who had taken his him in its death struggle. The doc fancy, while the empress, M. Faure, and tor's aim was true, for the reptile's some ladies and gentlemen of the court | head was blown completely off.

On being measured it was found to were talking in the next room. Suddenly a strange noise like that of an be four feet nine and one-half inches infernal machine was heard, followed in length and had seventeen rattles by a loud cry of dismay, and every- and a button. The professor's nerves were so shattered by his terrible ex-There was the emperor, safe and perience that he was hardly able to sound, but with a dismal face, looking | walk, and the following day, in company with his companion he returned dressed to find out the secret hidden in to this place where he is at present re-cuperating under the doctor's care,

chattering away as if they would BEES AS AIDS IN WAR. peted board on which they were stand-History Records Two Instances When ing and shaking the two pecious ladies, They Were Used.

records two instances, according to Whitely Stokes, in the London Athenaeum, in which bees have been used in warfare as weapons against besieging forces. The first is related by Appian of the siege of



rare specimens, and were camped at a Many of the North American Indian were magnificent specimens of physical manhood. This was due, largely, to their active out-door life. Nevertheless, they place called Moore Creek. They had a small tent with them, which they had pitched near a stream of water that had the wisdom to know that an active life in the open air alone, would not keep a man healthy. They had their medicine-men, who gathered herbs from field and forest and brewed decoctions to assist the natural processes of the various vital was fed by a spring higher up on the fessor and his companion, who were completely worn out with their day's tramp in search of rare flowers and

Modern civilized men do not as a usual thing recognize the same necessity until it is too late. They ignore medicine until they are within the grasp of some serious or fatal disease. The time for a man to begin taking medicine is when he begins to feel out of sorts. If a man is thoroughly well and healthy he does not feel that way. If he does feel that way he may be pretty sure that he is half sick. When he is half sick it does not take long before he is "whole-sick." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine for a man when he is sick or getting sick. It puts him all right all round. It puts his stomach right to begin with, and that is the most important point. It puts his liver right, and that is the second most important point. It purifies his blood and fills it with the life giving elements of the food he eats, and that is the third important point. It drives out all disease germs and impurities of every discription. It makes the appetite keen and hearty. It is the greatest blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures of per cent, of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. Thousands who were given up to die have testified to their recovery under this marvelous Modern civilized men do not as a usual sands who were given up to die have testi-fied to their recovery under this marvelous medicine. An honest dealer will not urge a substitute for the sake of a little extra profit. He gives you what you ask for. How long he remained in

REASONED.-Following the reproof tion of God was sent to the Gentiles, and that they would listen to its gracious offer (verse 28), a repetition of the Sav-lour's words. (Matt. XXI, 43.) a teaching singular statement in view of the notor-lety which he had attained (verse 21). Xi, 11.) So ended the address, and the They also expressed their desire to hear audience dispersed. But those learned Jewish divines were unable to dismiss a sect about which they had heard many immediately the great themes that had unfavorable comments (verse 22). It is been presented to them by this stranger, possible that they were ignorant of the prisoner from Judea. The forceful argument for Jesus as their Messiah, although rejected, and this last statement that the Gentiles were to be gathered in. contained material for prolonged consid contained material for prolonged consideration, because they involved the hopes, the destiny and the welfare of their religion. They knew too much of the leater of Judaism, of its high aspirations and of its proud boast, (Gen. xviii, 18.) to reject as utterly vain and worthless what had been said to them. And they departed reasoning among themselves (verse 20).

MINISTERED.-For two whole years Paul remained a fettered prisoner in Rome (verse 30). Living in his own hired ouse he was not denied the society of friends. Among those who were with him he mentions Timothy, his son, in the ministry, (Phil. i. I.) the cultivated Luke, his historiographer and physician. (Col. iv. 4.) Aristarchus, his fellow prisoner, so called because of his intimacy. (Col. iv. 10.) Tychicus, formerly of Ephesus, That the company was not wholly un-impressed is proved by the length of the contributions from Philippi, (Phil, il, 25). Epaphras, a representative of churches in Asia, (Col. i, 7,) Mark, the cousin of Barnabas. (Col. iv, 10,) Throughout the entire period he continued to proclaim the kingdom of God, teaching with all boldness the things pertaining to the Lord Jesus (verse 31). During the time he wrote the four Epistles—Philippians, Colesians Exhabitates and Philippians, Colossians, Ephesians and Philemon.

CONCLUSION.-From the meager history in the book of Acts we are unable to learn what was the fruit of Paul's ministry in Rome. But from his epistles it is evident that he gained many converts, some of whom were in positions of influence. Many of the soldiers, chained to him, embraced the religion of Jesus and carried His name among the members of the Practorian guards. But the time gave schooling to the apostle. He must have seen something of the appalling contrast between the ostentations of luxury, of inexhaustible wealth, and the painful squalor of chronic pauper-Christian.

REPLIED.—The answer of the Jews to Paul's address was evasive. They were evidently afraid either to befriend or oppose him. Shortly before, because of certain entanglements, the whole Jews to Paul's necessary of the Jews through moral obliquity and spiritual apathy has fallen upon multitudes of men rendering them incapable of perceiving faith and prepare for his larger usefulness.

> his war against Mithridates, Turrets were brought up, mounds were built and huge mines were made by the Romans. The people of Themiscyra dug open these mines above and through the holes cast down upon the workmen bears and other wild animals and hives or swarms of bees.

The second instance is recorded in an Irish manuscript in the Bibliotheque Royale, at Brussels, and tells how the Danes and Norwegians attacked Chester, which was defended by the Saxons and some Gallic auxiliaries. The Danes were worsted by a stratagem, but the Norwegians, sheltered by hurdles, tried to pierce the walls of the town-when what the Saxons and the Gaedhil, were among them, did was to throw down large rocks, by which they broke down the hurdles over their heads. What the others did to check this was to place large posts under the

What the Saxons did next was to put all the beer and water of the town into the caldrons of the town to boil them and spill them down upon those who were under the hurdles, so that their skins were peeled off. The remedy which the Lochians applied to this was to place hides outside on the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was to thrown down all the beehives in the town upon the besiegers, which prevented them from moving their hands or legs, from the number of bees which stung them. They afterward desisted and left the city.

Good Intentions Cost.

From the Chicago Tribune. There was just one vacant seat in the Wabash avenue cable car when a woman carrying a large basket and leading small boy by the hand came in and took the seat. She placed the basket carefully in her lap and let the boy stand She placed the basket eaning against her-an arrangement that sulted everybody except the boy.
"I 'ant to sit there," he bawled, trying

to push his mother aside.
"Look out, Johnny! you'll break them eggs," remonstrated the woman.
"Don't care if I do:" sobned Master

Johnny. "I'll make you care!" answered his mother sharply. "Five dozen eggs, an' every last one of 'em fresh." His answer was a kick almed at the basket. A man sitting opposite her interposed. "Come, my little man, and sit on my

"Ain't a-goin' to sit on your knee," and the youngster kicked the eggs again.
"I just wish I had you home. Wouldn't lay it on!" said his mother, "I'd trounce on right here if I knew what to do with

"I'll hold the basket, ma'am," said the He teacled over and took it. Everyony bered to see Johnny get his desert-

a hush of expectancy fell on that But what that scheming woman did was to pick up the boy, cuddle him in her arms, and give him a comfortable seat in her lap. And the little wretch smiled at the general discomfiture, while the man opposite let the basket of eggs jou they would, and glared with murderou ferocity at Johnny and his ma.

A Little Testimonial. From Tid-Bits.

From Tid-Bits.

"How do you like your new typewriter?" inquired the agent.

"It's grand!" was the immediate and
enthusiastic response. "I wonder how I ever got along without it."
"Weil, would you mind giving me little testimonial to that effect;"
"Certainly not; do it gladly."
So he rolled up his sleeves and in an

eredibly short time pounded out this: "Afted Using the automatig Back-ac tion a type writ, er for thre emonthan d Over. L unbesittattingly pronounce it prono nee it to be al even more than the Manufactura claim for it. During the time been in our possession e. i. th ree itself in the saving of time an d labrr John f Gibbs." nonthri td has more than paid paid for

"There you are, sir." "Thanks," said the agent, and moved quickly away.

It Follows Naturally.

Master-"Who can tell me what useful article we get from the whale?" Johnny-"Whalebone." Master-"Right. Now, what Now, what little boy

or girl knows what we get from the scal?" Tommy-"Scaling wax."-Tit-Bits.

Over Studied.

A YOUNG LADY'S HEALTH RUINED PREPARING FOR GRADUATION.

Was Over-ambitious and Went Beyond Her Strength. Constant Pain and Misery—Her Critical Condition.

From the Democrat, Shelbyville, Ind.

the city, she being known for her beauty, and perfect health.

"Although enjoying good health now," said her mother to a reporter recently, "she has not always been so fortunate. I suppose Cora, until two years ago last March, was as healthy and strong as any girl of her age. She was attending school and was studying hard. Perhaps she was too studious, for we noticed that the healthy color in her cheek was rapidly disappearing, and she was becoming pale and sallow. Dark, swollen circles began to appear under her eyes, and she rapidly became worse. We were living in Frankliu, became worse. We were living in Frankliu. pale and sallow. Dark, swollen circles began to appear under her eyes, and she rapidly became worse. We were living in Franklin, Indiana, at the time, and Cora would have graduated that Spring. She stopped attending school and endeavored to get a rest, but her health kept failing. Her blood was colorless and impure. She would also have sick headache, could scarcely cat or sieep, and was almost continually in pain. Nothing which we did for her seemed to do any good. "Different physicians treated and pre-

which we did for her seemed to do any good.

"Different physicians treated and prescribed for her, but she kept getting worse. She had formerly weighed 109 pounds, but during her illness her weight had dwindled down to 79 pounds. We began to thind there was nothing we could do for her benefit, when I happened to notice an article in a paper regarding the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I thought that if there was ever a pale person it was certainly Cora, so I decided to buy a box of the pills and let her try them. It was the first of last May when she began, and near directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Meditine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

In one of the main streets of Shelbyville, Indiana, resides Mrs. Emily Edwards and her seventeen year old daughter, Cora. The young lady is one of the charming misses of the city, she being known for her beauty, and perfect health? mother," said she, "that I would not be living to-day had I not used these pills."

To leave no doubt as to the truthfulness
of her story Mrs. Edwards cherfully made
the following affidavit:

SHELEVVILLE, IND., May 13, 1897.

This is to certify that the above story con-

This is to certify that the above story con-cerning the illness and subsequent recovery of my daughter, Cora, is an exact and truth-ful representation of the facts in her case.

Mrs. EMILY EDWARDS.

WITHOUT PAIN

steep-producing agent. It is simply applied to the gums and the tooth extracted without

All other dental operations performed pos

WARRANTED 5 YEARS.

These are the same teeth other dentists charge from \$15 to \$25 a set for

Gold and Porcelain Crowns; Gold, Silver and Cement Fillings, at one-half the usual cost. Examination free. Open evenings 7to . Sundays 9 to 11 a. m.

316 Spruce Street, Next Door to Hotel Jermyn.

THE

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